in labour-intensive manufacturing activites. According to the MTA, till such time a consensus emerges, selective exemption from the applicability of some of the laws could be considered for Special Economic Zones and Export Oriented Units.

(c) and (d) Examples of provisions cited which impose rigidity are Chapter V-B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 that requires companies with more than 100 workers to obtain State Government approvals to retrench their workforce and the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, which restricts outsourcing of core activities.

Installation of wind farm in coastal areas

*410. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made a study on renewable and non-renewable sources of energy to find possibilities of installing wind farm in coastal area to meet its energy requirements;

(b) if so, the details of such study undertaken by Government in each district in various States; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Wind Monitoring Stations have been installed in various States to find out the Wind Energy Potential in the country including coastal areas under the Wind Resource Assessment Programme of the Ministry. District-wise and State-wise details of the 71 stations set up the coastal districts are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Wind Power Projects are mostly set up, including in the coastal areas, as commercial projects through private investments. Various fiscal incentives including relief from taxes and duties, accelerated depreciation, etc. are provided to step-up the development of commercial Wind Power Projects. The State Governments have announced policy for wheeling, banking and buyback of electricity generated from wind. Loans are available for commercial projects from financial institutions, including Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). A total wind

power capacity of 3740 MW has been installed in the country so far including coastal areas.

Statement

Installation of wind farm in coastal areas

State	District	Number of coastal stations commissioned
1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	2
	Tirunelveli	1
	Tuticorin	1
	Nagapattinam	2
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1
	Kollam	1
Karnataka	Uduppi	1
Goa	North Goa	1
Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	4 1
	Ratnagiri	1
	Thane	
Gujarat	Valsad	1
	Amreli	2
	Porbander	1
	Junagad	1
	Jamnagar	6 2
	Kutch	
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	2
	Karaikal	1
	Yanam	1
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	1
Orissa	Ganjam	2 2
	Puri	

1	2	3
	Cuttack	1
	Balasore	1
West Bengal	Midnapore	5
	South 24 Parganas	2
Lakshadweep	Amini/Kavarathi	10
A/N Nicobar Islands	Andaman & Nicobar	14
	TOTAL:	71

Homeless persons in the country

† *411. DR. FAGUNI RAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homeless persons in the country;

(b) the circumstances in which these persons live during rainy season, extreme cold and hot weather conditions;

(c) the number of houses given every year by Government to these homeless persons through Indira Awaas Yojana; and

(d) whether any time-li nit has been fixed by when houses would be made available to all homeless persons?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the estimates made available by 2001 census, the housing shortage in the rural areas is about 148.33 lakh. Most of the estimated shelterless people are living in unserviceable kutcha houses.

(c) and (d) The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is an ongoing allocation based scheme. Under this scheme, targets for the construction of houses are fixed annually based upon the availability of funds. In the current year i.e. 2005-06, a sum of Rs. 2750.00 crores is the allocation with which about 15.00 lakh houses are to be built. The Government is trying to provide assistance for the construction of as many houses as possible

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.